

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1826.

[NO. 98.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By **LEMUEL BINGHAM,**
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA
LOTTERY,
For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$12,000	is	\$12,000
1	-	6,000	-
1	-	5,000	-
1	-	4,000	-
1	-	2,500	-
1	-	1,340	-
1	-	1,000	-
6	-	500	-
156	-	50	-
780	-	10	-
7,800	-	5	-

8,760 Prizes. 97,440
15,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to	\$6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to	5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to	4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to	2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to	1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Stop the Runaways!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 22nd of July, a negro man named JIM. Jim is a stout, strong built negro, aged about 35 years, dark complexion, with thick lips, flat nose, and features generally of a heavy cast; his clothing not recollected, but I believe they consisted chiefly of homespun.

Also, at the same time, a mulatto girl named RACHEL, the property of William Black, living in Providence settlement, in this county. Rachel is about 35 years old, five feet six inches high, has a small scar down the left side of her neck, is a smart active negro and fond of dress; her clothing, when she left here, cannot now be specified. Jim and Rachel being man and wife, they are doubtless together. It is not known where they will make for; but as Rachel, on a former occasion, was taken up in Randolph county, where she had lived some time, it is possible they may have gone there. Any person delivering both or either of the above named negroes to the subscriber, or securing them in such way that I can get them again, shall be suitably rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOS. B. SMARTT.
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co. 2
August 4, 1826. 5 6198

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement," By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of September next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is	\$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,830

9,000 Prizes. 23,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430
14,886 Blanks.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$200
Second day, - - - - -	500
Third day, - - - - -	500
Fourth day, - - - - -	500
Fifth day, - - - - -	500
Sixth day, - - - - -	500
Seventh day, - - - - -	500
Eighth day, - - - - -	500
Ninth day, - - - - -	1,000
Tenth day, - - - - -	1,000
Eleventh day, - - - - -	1,000
Twelfth day, - - - - -	1,000
Thirteenth day, - - - - -	1,000
Fourteenth day, - - - - -	1,000
Fifteenth day, - - - - -	1,500
Sixteenth day, - - - - -	5,000
Seventeenth day, - - - - -	10,000
Eighteenth day, - - - - -	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment.

A. C. M.

824

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Stage to Camden.



THE subscriber intends to commence running a Stage from Charlotte to Camden, in the month of October next. He purposes to carry passengers on cheaper terms than the present rates of stage fare; and will make every arrangement to secure the comfort and convenience of travellers.

THOMAS BOYD.
August 20, 1826. 4199

For Sale,

MY Rockland Plantation, containing 745 acres, lying in the fork of big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of William Cook, Dr. Fox, and others; payable in four equal payments, viz:—on the 1st day of January, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, with interest on the three last payments from the first day of January, 1829. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, or a lien on the lands. Those who may wish to purchase, must make application to myself, or Col. Thomas G. Polk, who is authorised to sell, before the 15th of October next. The purchaser can have the crop on the ground at a fair valuation, together with stock, farming tools, &c. 81103

WILL. POLE.

Sale of Lands.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

IN Equity, spring term, 1826. Caleb P. Alexander, and others, petition for sale of land. In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, that valuable Plantation, lying on Rocky River, belonging to the heirs of Nathaniel Alexander, dec'd, adjoining the lands of Maj. R. W. Smith, and others, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security.

KIAH P. HARRIS, D. C. & C. E.

August 16, 1826. 3198

Lands for Sale.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Equity for Rutherford county, pronounced at April Term, A. D. 1826, in the case of Arthur Bronson, Gould Hoyt, James B. Murray and Peter A. Jay, Peter W. Radcliff and Eliza Thompson, Executors and Executrix of James Thompson, deceased, against Augustus Sackett, I will proceed to sell before the Court-house at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, on Friday, the 13th day of October next, one tract of land containing thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four acres: this tract is situated in the south-east corner of the county, on Green river and its waters.

And in Rutherford county, before the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, being in term of the Superior Court of that county, I will proceed to sell all the lands usually denominated "Speculation Lands," situate therein, consisting of fifty-eight separate tracts or patents, containing an aggregate amount of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-five acres. These lands, from their general dispersion, present all the varieties of soil, &c. to be found in the county.

Also, in Mecklenburg county, before the Court-house in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, being in term of the Superior Court for that county, I will proceed to sell twenty thousand four hundred and forty-five acres of land, comprising seventeen separate tracts or patents, situate in the south-eastern section of the county, in or near the Gold Mine region.

The above lands will be sold by the separate tract or patent; and should the sale at any one of the above places be not finished on the day mentioned, it will continue from day to day, until completed, or until so much thereof is sold as may be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned decree, amounting to one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars, and the legal interest thereon from the 21st of August, A. D. 1821, until paid.

Terms—CASH. Conveyances of title to be executed by the complainants.

T. F. BIRCHETT, Clerk & Master.

August 1, 1826. 71100

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having contracted with Mr. Templeton, for the purpose of establishing the above business in Charlotte, begs leave to inform the citizens and public at large, that he has commenced in a room joining the Eagle Tavern, where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentleman who may feel disposed to encourage him. He assures the public, that nothing will be wanting on the part of the conductor of this business, to render every customer satisfied; his work will be done in the most fashionable, durable and neat style, and prices accommodating. Those of the fashionable part of the community need not apprehend any danger of not having their work executed in a style to cope with any in the United States. The subscriber receives the fashions quarterly from Philadelphia, and in a manner from which he need not vary in the smallest degree. He also purposes doing work by direction, if there should be a gentleman who do not wish to keep pace with the fashionable part of the public. This establishment shall be permanently fixed, if it should meet with sufficient encouragement to justify its continuance; of which, from the number of solicitations to commence, the subscriber feels no doubt.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

MARTIN F. REVELL.
August 22, 1826. 961f

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, an active lad from 11 to 15 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Miscellaneous.

The following extracts are from Cobbett's Register of the 12th July.

"I state distinctly, that I believe that the present trouble will lead to general and dreadful convulsion in the country, unless my remedy be applied; and I say that the details of that remedy shall not be made known, unless I am in Parliament. I have said this before: I say it now: and, most assuredly, I will stand to it. Nothing shall be done by me to prevent any calamity to the country, unless I be in Parliament. I will keep on exposing the wickedness or stupidity of measures that are adopted; I will keep on, when it answers my purpose, to say what I think will happen; keep on discussing the several subjects connected with these embarrassments and this distress; but never will I put upon paper the details of any plan for the cure of the evils, unless I be first placed in Parliament.

"And, though Sawney affect to laugh at this, this is no laughing matter, with a very great part of the people of this kingdom. It is possible that I am a vain boaster, and that I possess no such remedy as I talk of; but, nineteen-twentieths, if not ninety-nine hundredths of the people believe that I do possess it; and that is pretty nearly as good as if I did. It signifies not much what the fact is; but I am quite sure that the people of England believe me to understand these matters better than all the other men in England put together. Ten thousand times my ears have been saluted from the lips of men that I had never seen before, and was never, in all probability, to see again: 'Here's the cleverest man in England;' 'there's the cleverest man in England;' 'here we have got the cleverest man in England;'—'now,' said a man that jumped up on the back of my carriage to shake hands with me, as I was going into Bolton—'now,' said he, 'I can say that I have shook hands with the greatest man in England.' This was their general cry; and when they came expressly from twenty or thirty miles' distance to shake hands with me, they seemed in ecstasy of delight to think that they had succeeded in seeing and shaking by the hand, him whom almost all of them called the 'cleverest man in England.'

Now, it is just possible that all these may be people of unsound judgment. At any rate, they were not parasites: they could not be flatterers: they had never seen me before, and they were never to see me again. They were not half hired vagabonds like the vile newspaper proprietors of London; their words were not paid for at so much the piece; the man whom they were praising had nothing to give them, and no power on earth to serve them. The King had some precious praises bestowed upon him by his Irish, Scotch, and Hanoverian subjects; in exchange for the whole of them, I would not give the words of a poor weaver in Blackburn, who lifting his little girl up in the crowd, and pretty nearly in the dark, held her towards me to shake hands with her, and then, taking her down, said, 'There, now th'ast shook hands wiv th' cleverest mon in England.'

"They may be mistaken in all this; but this is their opinion. Nobody can root the opinion out of them; and in a case like this, it is not so much what is, but what is believed to be. The great thing of all, when a strong and extensive remedy is to be applied to national evils, is the confidence of the people; and whether merited or not, that confidence I have from the people of England, to a thousand times greater extent than any other man alive. This is my sincere belief; and I should not be afraid to put it to the test against any other man, and in any part of the kingdom. Nor is this so very surprising. I have written; and published about ten millions of copies of books, of various sorts, little and big; if the whole of the print were spread out upon the ground, and supposing the print to be only on one side of the paper, it would cover upwards of 6000 statute acres of land. I dare say that the Es-says which I have written with a manifestly sincere intention to better the lot of the working classes, would, if all the printed sheets were spread out singly, cover ten or a dozen acres of land. Now all this has not been for nothing;

infamous Newspapers, and Magazines and Reviews have been bellowing at me all the time. Stupid and proud and insolent and base Aristocrats, aided by the Parsons, have always hated me; but, altogether, have not been able to prevent me from making a deep and universal impression upon the minds of the working and middling classes of people. Every where I have the confidence of these classes of the people. All the calumnies heaped upon me have been totally dissipated by time and by truth.

"Well then, this is being in reality a famous man. And famous for what? For his writings, to be sure, and for his speeches. And what have these writings and speeches been about? Why, dry politics; and particularly about matters, that now most vitally interest the country. Observe, too, that this is fame obtained without power, without riches, without powerful friends, without a party, and without ever having acted the part of a demagogue. It is fame, arising from great natural talent, astonishing industry and perseverance, a sincere love of country, and an anxious desire and constant endeavour to secure the liberty, and to promote the honor and happiness of that country, and particularly to defend and protect the most defenceless part of the people. This is the foundation of my fame. Never was there solidier foundation; and the maxim which forbids a man to be the trumpeter of his own fame, does not apply to him who has three hundred scoundrel Newspapers, fifty Magazines and Reviews, an all devouring Aristocracy and Church, and endless bands of blackguard quakers, merchants and cotton lords combined against him.

"This then, is the subject on which we have been at issue, on which I have been opposed by a foolish, base aristocracy, by a greedy and malignant priesthood, by swarms of placemen, pensioners, sinecure-people, dead-weight, and other tax-eaters, and by every reptile in the kingdom who has appeared in print, including the servile proprietors of about three hundred newspapers. Time, as I told Lord Grey, three years ago, works for me. It has long been dividing the politicians into two parties—the Cobbetts and the Lord Charleses; that is to say, the men of sense, and the proud fools; and the grand question has been, and is, can the interest of the debt be paid in the King's coin? The Cobbetts say no: the Lord Charleses say yes."

LAWYERS.—One of the most undiminished species of domestic manufactures is that of the legal profession. In every state of the Union there are probably from ten to forty young lawyers added to the old stock every season. Such annual increase as this to the profession, must necessarily diminish the number of successful aspirants. It certainly does so. For of every hundred lawyers at an average, perhaps, a half a dozen make fortunes, a dozen make a living, and the rest do the best they can. It is of all other professions the most precarious, and doubtful of success. In our large cities, every rich man must have a son educated for the bar, but rich men's sons are the most unsuccessful of the whole tribe. A young man of fine taste, varied acquirements, delicate and courteous manners, very seldom succeeds in making his fortune in the practice of law. There is always a certain class of lawyers at our courts who give clients hints as to the selection of their lawyers, as it is called. —With such a class of persons a man of strong lungs, pert looks, impudent in attacks or retorts, and confident assertions, always passes for a 'good lawyer,' and the man to make a bad cause look as well as a good one. Nat. Advocate.

HARD AT BOTTOM.—A young fellow riding down a steep hill, and doubting the foot of it was boggy, called out to a clown that was ditching; asked him if it was hard at the bottom? Aye, answered the countryman, it is hard enough at the bottom, I'll warrant you. But in half a dozen steps the horse sunk up to the saddle girths, which made the young gallant whip, spur, curse and swear. Why, thou lying rascal, said he to the ditcher, didst thou not tell me it was hard at the bottom? Aye, replied the other, but you are not half way to the bottom yet.

EPIGRAM.

Cries Nell to Tom, 'mid matrimonial strife,
'Curs'd be the hour I first became your wife.'
'By all the powers,' said Tom, 'but that's too bad,
'You've curs'd the only civil hour we've had.'

General Intelligence.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

A letter from Guatemala, received at Boston says, "we are without any news from the Congress of Panama, without doubt because the Representatives of Colombia, Peru, and Guatemala were the only ones that had arrived there. At this date (June 18th) those from Mexico must be there; and the majority being convened, it is natural to expect that they will commence their sessions. I have requested one of my particular friends there to advise you directly of the most important occurrences of the session."

Extract of a letter from Panama to a gentleman in Kingston, dated the 10th ult.

"We have here the Mexican Legation to the grand American Assembly, Messrs. Michelena, and Dominguez, with their Secretary, M. Guerra, on the arrival of whom it was agreed upon to instal the said Assembly on the 15th of the present month. We believe that this extraordinary occurrence will call the attention of Europe, and occasion some variation in the political machinations, which some cabinets have entertained with respect to the Colombian world."

The day before yesterday the Battalion of Bargas arrived here from Peru, and proceeded to Carthagena; we expect very soon the arrival of the rest of the army—and also the Liberator, whom we desire with much anxiety."

We have been favored with the Carthagena Gazette of the 23d of July, which, however, contains no news, and but three articles of any sort. The first, an extract from the Gazette Extraordinary of the Isthmus, of the 22d June, giving an account of the Installation of the American Congress, on that day—the second, an address, from Don Manuel Lorenzo De Vidaurre, Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Peru, to the Plenipotentiaries from the other States—and the third, a letter from Gen. Paez to the Liberator Bolivar. The address of Vidaurre contains many judicious reflections as to the subjects that ought to occupy the deliberations of the Congress,—in none of which do we perceive the slightest cause to regret that our country has decided to take a part in those deliberations—and takes an interesting view of the future prospects and destinies of the infant States.

Nat. Journal.

Accounts from Portugal mention, that Don Miguel is to marry his niece, the daughter of Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. According to the fifth article of the Fundamental law of 1139 and 1614, which governs the relationship between those parties on their marriage—the King's daughter shall be Queen, provided she be married to a Portuguese Lord; but he shall not take the title of King until he has a son by the Queen, his consort. When in company with the Queen, he shall walk on her left hand, and shall not put the royal crown on his head.

Mr. Randolph.—In noticing this gentleman, the Liverpool Mercury says:—"Strangers of any note, or notoriety, when they visit Liverpool, should, as Hamlet says, 'speak by the card,' as it has become the fashion to take notes of the small talk in which they may indulge by land or by sea. When Boswell told Dr. Johnson the people called him a mad dog, the latter replied, 'Ay, and they say you are the tin canister tied to my tail.' When Mr. Randolph was lately in Liverpool, the editorial tin canister followed him every where, and the public have been favored with all the tittle-tattle of the American Hotspur, as he is dubbed in his own country. As Mr. Randolph has been brought so prominently before the public of late, we shall take the liberty to observe that we are not amongst his warm admirers. He appears to have some very anti-republican prejudices and predilections. And as some of our newspapers have been busy in puffing this American Senator, it may be well to know in what estimation he is held in his own country. As far as I have been able to judge from reading the American papers, I should suppose he was thought but little of; his public life of late seems to have been any thing but consistent, or useful to his constituents."

Chas. Courier.

The English ministry have placed the Steam-boat Comet, at the disposal of our ingenious countryman, Mr. Perkins, for the purpose of experiment.

Parliamentary Elections.—It has been erroneously stated that Mr. Wortley, one of the English gentlemen who travelled in this country last year, has been created a peer. It is his father, who had been for many years, one of the Knights of the shire of York. Mr. Wortley, the son, is returned for Bossiney, the same borough which he represented for the last Parliament. He was lately married to a daughter of the Earl of Harrowby, President of the King's Council. Mr. Stanley, another of the travellers, is returned for Preston, a very populous borough, against Cobbett. We do not see the name of Mr. Dennison in the list of members returned. He sat in the last Parliament for Newcastle, in Staffordshire. From what we have observed, we infer,

that he lost his election by his vote in favor of the Catholic claims. H. Labouchere is elected a member for the borough of St. Michael's. Admiral Coffin, a member of the last Parliament, was not a candidate. Mr. Southey, the poet, it is stated, declined accepting the seat to which he was chosen, alleging that his income was too limited to admit of his holding the seat. Colonel Dawson of the British Army, a gentleman who was in this city the last year, and travelled through the country, was a candidate for the county of Tipperary in Ireland, but did not succeed.

Bost. D. Adv.

According to an article in the London Journal of Arts and Sciences, for the month of July, it appears there are at present one hundred manufactories in France devoted to the making of sugar from the beet root. The quantity of sugar actually prepared is estimated at from four to five million of pounds. This, however, is but one twentieth of the consumption in that country. The manufactories are in a thriving state, and the demand for the article increasing. The price of fuel in the French market being almost one sixth part of the whole cost of manufacturing—the sugar, of course, in countries where fuel is more plenty, could be afforded proportionably cheaper. The N. York Times, in allusion to this subject, remarks—it is not impossible that with the exhaustless supply of fuel and extent of unimproved land in our own country, this may at no distant day be added to the numerous branches of American manufactures.

Nat. Journal.

A great enterprise.—The government of Guatemala has granted to A. H. Palmer, Esq. and others, of the city of New-York, the right to open a direct canal communication for ships, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, through the river San Juan and the lake Nicaragua, with the privilege of an exclusive navigation for twenty years. This important grant was obtained recently from the government of Guatemala through Col. Williams, our minister, by Col. De Beneski, agent for the company, who arrived in this country, after having accomplished his purpose, early in the present month, and who was recently in Albany, N. Y.

The whole extent of excavation, we are informed, will not exceed 17 miles, (the distance between the lake and the river,) which will require a lockage of 200 feet. The work is required to be completed in 18 months, and it is said will be commenced with 6000 men from this country. An attempt will be made (and doubtless a successful one) to obtain an act of incorporation of the legislature of this state. The style of the company is the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean Company.

The agent of an English company was desirous to obtain the grant or to participate in the advantages of it, and offered a large bonus for the privilege; but it is a source of gratification that the enterprise, skill and means of our own countrymen, have been charged with the execution of this truly great undertaking. It can scarcely fail to be a source of wealth to the company, and advantage to the whole commercial world.

Albany Argus.

Taste.—The London Courier of July 18th, having mentioned that Mr. Price has become the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, adds, "We wish him success; but he has to administer to a public taste somewhat more refined than that of the United States." We are a little curious to know what the public taste is, for which Mr. Price is to cater. Most of the stars in the Theatrical firmament of England either have held or will hold their course westward. N. York is to prop the sinking fortunes of old Drury. Elliston is ruined, and seeks an asylum here. Kean has expressed his gratitude, we believe sincerely, to the audience of this city, for having revived his hopes and regenerated his ambition, when he was a persecuted exile, shattered in fame and fortune. Mr. Price will no doubt transfer to our boards his best actors, when public taste will not pay him for employing them in England. We do not, it is true, grow many actors in our own soil. It is too rich, and yields a more useful crop. But we can afford to import them; and generally improve them too. But perhaps this public taste to which Mr. Price is so carefully to administer, has many heterogeneous elements. Is it a taste for buying and selling votes and consciences? For mobs and massacres on all public occasions? To the eye of this public taste does the condition of starving thousands, in all the varieties of want and wretchedness and despair, present a picture on which it delights to dwell? Is it amused with seeing the widow of one of their most popular and eminent Chancellors, wandering through the public streets, forlorn and ragged, to ask charity at the Police office? Is it in cock fighting, lion baiting, rat killing or boxing, that Mr. Price is to find the aliment of this refined public taste? We really do not take the meaning of this sage hint; but hope the American manager, (as he is quaintly called, to distinguish him, perhaps, from Mr. Hewlet, the African manager,) will be able to understand it for his own benefit.

N. Y. Even. Post.

M. Le Yasseur, who accompanied Gen. Lafayette in his American tour, has written a letter to a friend in Virginia, in which he says:

"The desire to make our countrymen acquainted with what is beautiful, simple, and admirable in the institutions of the U. States, has suggested an idea, which appears a happy one, and will obtain, I sincerely hope, your approbation. It is the publication of a monthly Journal, the *Revue Americaine*, a periodical paper of from eight to ten sheets of letter press: whose special purpose is to demonstrate by facts, the immense advantages of the system introduced in your country, and to make the Europeans, more exactly acquainted with the happy results, which such wise institutions have procured to the United States. It will be our endeavour to take advantage of all the discoveries in the sciences, manufactures, and agriculture, which enrich the two Americas; we intend also to follow them in the progressive increase of their literature. The stockholders in this useful undertaking are gentlemen very well known and highly respectable. The editorship is to be confided to a young gentleman, who is my friend, and was my companion in arms, whose talents, sentiments, and perfect integrity, are sure guarantees of the excellence of his work."

From the Charleston Courier.

The following Letter, from the Chairman, inclosing the Preamble and Resolutions passed at a meeting of the friends of the Administration, held in this city, on the 27th ult. together with the answer of the President of the United States, has been communicated for publication.

His excellency John Q. Adams, President of the United States.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you, the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by a numerous and respectable body of the Citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, at a meeting held on the 27th inst. at the Court House in this city.

I am, Sir, with great respect and consideration,

THEODORE GAILLARD, Chairman.
Charleston, July 29, 1826.

QUINCY, 13th AUGUST, 1826.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 29th ult. inclosing a copy of several resolutions, adopted by a numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, expressive of their general approbation of the measures hitherto pursued by the present Administration of the United States.

In the collisions incidental to all public service, the approbation of the candid and the disinterested, is doubly precious, because it pronounces in advance the irrevocable decision of posterity. In the course of a life already long, and now drawing to its close, it has more than once been my destiny, to have, for the preservation of all that can give value to existence, no reliance upon earth, save on that cool and unbiassed suffrage of the disinterested and the candid. It is a proud and exulting testimonial to the character of my countrymen, when I add, that in this reliance upon them I have never been disappointed.

Of that pure and magnanimous spirit, which in judging of the actions and motives of Public men, discards all partial and sordid considerations, and assumes a standard of estimation commensurate with the great, varied, but perfectly reconcilable interests of our whole country, the inhabitants of Charleston, whose resolutions you transmitted to me, gave a memorable example. They are the resolutions of men, to whom I am known only as a Public Servant, from the days when in Foreign lands a Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and in the Senate of the United States a Thomas Sumter and a John Gaillard were my fellow-servants and friends: Of men known to me only as highly respected fellow-citizens, a portion of that great community, to whose welfare, all the faculties of my soul, are and ought to be devoted. In the chairman of the meeting, it is peculiarly grateful to me to recognise the brother of that statesman and patriot, so long an ornament of the Senate of the U. States, and whose decease, at whatever period it could have happened, must have been lamented as a public calamity.

I pray you, sir, to make known to the citizens of Charleston, at whose meeting you presided, that I have received their resolutions, with the grateful sentiment due to the dispensation of justice, under circumstances which superadd to its inherent excellence, the endearing attribute of generosity. Assure them, that so far as rectitude of intention, and purity of purpose can be pledged, the confidence which they have avowed shall never be abused or betrayed; and that under every vicissitude which can befall my remaining days, the recollection of their spontaneous tribute to those qualities, shall be recorded in my memory, among the most cheering occurrences of my life.

And be pleased to accept for yourself, my respectful and cordial salutations.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The slowest advances to greatness are the most secure: but swift rises are often attended with precipitate falls; and what is soonest got, is generally shortest in the possession. True!

Jefferson Reminiscences.—Whilst the republic is echoing the praises of the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence, it is proper to recal his sentiments, now that the lips which uttered them are forever closed by the seal of death. Especially the opinion of the departed sage, on men and measures that are passing through the ordeal of public scrutiny, should be presented to the nation. When the torrent of bitter waters was poured forth at the close of the Seminole campaign, by the remorseless persecutors of that virtuous and enlightened patriot Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson came forth from his retirement, and at a public dinner in Virginia, gave the following toast:

"Andrew Jackson: Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

Such was the matured, disinterested opinion of Thomas Jefferson, openly pronounced, of Andrew Jackson. It was the last eulogy of the sage of Monticello on the character and services of a candidate for a public station; the only one since his retirement from the busy scene of politics; his farewell panegyric of a persecuted patriot. It is remarkable on this account, but still more so from the strong language selected by Mr. Jefferson. To say of any man but Washington, "he has filled the measure of his country's glory," is certainly placing him next to the beloved "father of his country."

National Republican.

Mr. Jefferson's Toast of Gen. Jackson.—The facts respecting this Toast, we have been informed by a friend, are these:—Soon after the War, Gen. Jackson was invited by the citizens of Lynchburg to a public dinner.—Mr. Jefferson being in the neighborhood was also invited; and both accepted the invitations. After dinner, the latter gentleman gave this Toast: "Honor and gratitude to those who have filled the measure of their country's glory." This toast was doubtless intended as a compliment to Gen. J. although he was not named in it. At that time, it is probable no man in the U. States had ever thought of the General as our future President. Mr. Jefferson's opinion upon this subject is not known with positive certainty; but if any one of those Editors who profess so much reverence for it, as to offer it to the guidance of others, will adopt it for themselves, we believe that the most satisfactory proof can be adduced that this great Statesman was always opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency; and that this sentiment was avowed by him a few weeks before his lamented death.

Petersburg Intel.

The Batavia (Ohio) Spirit of Times protests against the course of the opposition, and considers, in reference to the Presidential Election, "that there is a degree of political depravity in continuing the contest during the whole Presidential term." The Editor justly remarks:—

"If those unfriendly to the Administration are pursuing a correct and honorable course, and should ultimately be triumphant, would not the precedent they are setting, justify their opponents in pursuing the same course during the next four years? They might impeach the ability and integrity of the President—foully bespatter his public and private character—calumniate every member of his Cabinet, and labour incessantly to bring his administration into disrepute, and place their own favorite in the Presidential Chair. At this rate, we see no end to strife—a feverish excitement will perpetually be kept up. Would not such a stage of things be somewhat dangerous? A torrent of abuse continually poured upon the highest Officers of government, would destroy respect—distrust would follow, and ultimately contempt for our much valued institutions; between which and anarchy there would be but a single step."

Great surprise has been expressed, in some of the Eastern papers, that there are, within the state of Massachusetts, as appears by the recent enumeration, more than three hundred persons, who cannot read or write. To us it rather appears a matter of surprise that there are so few, rather than that there are so many illiterate persons. We are very much afraid, that if the population of our city was polled, it would be found that in our comparatively limited population, there are at least that number who can neither read nor write, notwithstanding our laudable establishment and support of Free Schools. In some of the Southern and Western States, instead of three hundred, we have no doubt there might be found ten times that number, and perhaps ten fold again, ignorant of letters, or at least of the art and mystery of writing. And it will long be the case, unless, happily, they could be persuaded to adopt the New-England system, or something analogous to it, as is so strongly recommended by the venerable JEFFERSON, in that admirable Letter of his to Major Cartwright, which we lately published. The operation of that system in the Eastern States, but particularly in Connecticut, where it has attained the highest perfection, needs only to be seen to be admired. We confess, however, that we did not suppose it had diffused the knowledge of letters so univer-

sally as that the proportion of those who cannot read or write is reduced to less than one in a thousand. Such is the fact in Massachusetts, where, in a population of nearly or quite six hundred thousand souls, there are not to be found four hundred who are wholly untaught. We question whether the world can furnish a similar example of intelligence in the People, and in the Government by whose providence it is encouraged and promoted.

National Intelligence.

Mail robbery.—The New York Evening Post of the 24th ult. says, "We are without any newspapers this morning from the southward, on account of the newspaper bag having been stolen from behind the U. S. mail coach last night, somewhere between Kingston and Elizabethtown. The villains no doubt were in pursuit of the letter bag, but missed their mark, as that was well secured in the front of the coach, under the driver's feet. With some sharp instrument, the leather boot which held the newspaper bag was ripped open from end to end, and left hanging only by the straps. Such is the present dearth of news, that the rogues have had a hard bargain, if they carried their load any distance before they examined its contents. Mr. Lyon, the contractor for carrying the mail, has gone in search of it, and in all probability will recover it without much trouble."

Distressing Occurrence at N. York.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a party of ladies, with some small children, were walking for pleasure round the beautiful grounds of Gen. Stevens, at Hoboken, two of them, Miss Sinclair, daughter of Mr. John Sinclair, merchant, of Brooklyn, and Miss M'Intosh, sister of Mr. M'Intosh, of the same place, on reaching the sheltered cove, determined to bathe, while the others remained in sight as protectors. When descending into the river, hand in hand, they "suddenly stepped into deep water, and immediately sunk to rise no more. The terror and distress of their companions attracted the notice of some persons in a boat at no great distance, who repaired to the spot, and after some time spent in searching, succeeded in finding the bodies." A number of gentlemen were assembled to dine in the grove a little way above, who ran to their assistance. Every effort that could be suggested on the spot, to kindle again the vital spark, was resorted to in vain. A boat was then chartered by the gentlemen, and the bodies of the unfortunate females were sent to Brooklyn as soon as possible, that they might not be detained, to the additional anguish of friends, by the New-Jersey Coroner. The age of one of the young ladies was 16, and the other 20. The mother of the youngest, who was a very beautiful girl, was present, to witness the agonizing scene, and the sister of the eldest.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.—Early last week a person stepped into one of the city banks of New York, immediately after the doors were opened, and being tempted by a bundle of notes lying on the teller's desk, of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, he helped himself to a handful and walked out at double quick time. The clerk pursued, but the thief escaped and came on to Philadelphia. He went to a pawnbroker in the Northern Liberties before bank hours and asked him if he could change one of the notes. The broker replied that he had not so much money in his house, but that he could readily get it changed at the hour of opening the banks, if the note were a good one. "The note is genuine," "for I got it out of bank myself, and if you do the business for me, I will give you five dollars." The broker took the note and proceeded towards Chestnut street, but imagined that something must be wrong, as he was to receive five dollars for walking but a short distance. He accordingly enquired of two banks whether the note was genuine, and being answered in the affirmative, related the circumstances, and was recommended to apply to the Mayor. He did so, and the mayor having received private advices from the New York bank, for prudently the New York papers had not given publicity to the transaction, he sent one of the high constables with the broker, to apprehend the thief. As they approached the broker's house they discovered the man peeping out of an alley in the vicinity. Suspicion was at once confirmed. They separated for the purpose of apprehending him, but he seeing the manoeuvre, took the alarm and made a timely escape. On Friday he made an attempt to effect an exchange of his stolen money at another broker's, and was fortunately apprehended and committed to prison to await the order of the authorities of New York.

Philad. Aurora.

More Kentucky Horrors.—An unfortunate occurrence took place in one of the streets of Lexington, Ken. between nine and ten o'clock on the evening of Wednesday last. The circumstances, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:—Some young men who had drank freely, and were making a great noise in the streets, were met by the watch, when a encounter took place between the captain of the watch and Thomas Park, one of the young men.

after some blows had passed between them, Park fired a pistol at the Captain, which missed him, and entered the breast of William M'Be, one of the young men with Park, who died instantly. Park has left the place.

Mr. Leander Clark, while applying the band to the shaft at Whitney's factory, Saxton's Village, Vermont, was caught by the strap and carried round the shaft more than one hundred times before assistance was rendered. His left knee bone was dislocated, the lower end of his thigh bone thrust through the integument, and the large bone fractured half way between the ankle and knee. The limb was amputated and he is likely to recover.

Two cases of forgery have been recently decided by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, under circumstances sufficiently interesting to deserve a brief notice. The first was the case of Charles E. Dean, an attorney at law, who was tried and convicted in the county court. The instrument forged was a note, and the forgery consisted in putting the name of the endorser upon it without his knowledge or consent. On the trial, the endorser whose name was forged, was a witness against the prisoner. The counsel for the prisoner objected to this witness as incompetent, because he was interested to prove the note a forgery to destroy his liability to pay. The Judge overruled the objection, and admitted the witness' testimony and proved the forgery. The prisoner's counsel excepted to that opinion, and the prisoner was brought up for the opinion of the Supreme Court, whether the person whose name was charged in the indictment to have been forged, could be a witness against the prisoner. After an argument of the question by counsel, the Court decided that the witness was properly admitted, and, of course, that the conviction of the prisoner was legal. He was sentenced to ten years confinement in the State Prison.

The other case was that of George Peacock, the trial of which our readers may recollect was noticed at the time it occurred in the lower court. For the sake, however, of a better understanding of it, a comprehensive view of it will not be amiss. A cargo of coals had been consigned by a merchant in New Castle, England, to George Peacock, a coal merchant in the city of New-York. By accident, the permit and bill of lading were sent to the prisoner, who was a bookseller. He then endorsed upon the permit, an order for an auctioneer residing in the city, to receive the cargo, and signed it with his name, representing himself to be the consignee and owner of the coal. Upon the security of the order, he received four hundred and fifty dollars. The question before the court was, whether his having subscribed his own name to the order, and thus falsely represented another person who happened to have the same name as himself, was forgery. The counsel for the prisoner cited a great number of adjudications from English reports, to show that the crime was not forgery, but that it came under the British statute of false pretences, or false personifications. On the next morning, the Chief Justice pronounced the opinion of the court to be, that his conviction was fully warranted by the facts, and that the signature of the prisoner of his own name, where the intent was to represent another person, and thereby to defraud, as was the case before the court, was forgery.

Mammoth Bones.—We have received from Sullivan county, the following communication.

Found on the 14th inst. in the town of Mamakating, on the summit of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, near the Branch turnpike, by Mr. Horace Adams, whilst digging the canal, 9 or 10 feet below the surface of the earth, a part of the Bones of a Mammoth, consisting of one of the hip bones and a number of the joints of the back. The weight of the hip bone, when first taken out, was 35 pounds, although much depreciated in weight, on account of the great length of time it must have lain in the earth. It is thought, from the dimensions of this bone, that the animal must have been 8 or 9 feet across the hips when living. The socket of the thigh bone is 23 inches in circumference. The length and height of this animal cannot be ascertained until more of the bones are found. The above described hip bone can be seen at the house of John C. Reynolds, Innkeeper, near where it was found.

Irish Linen.—The amount of Irish Linen exported from Great Britain, to the United States in the year ending January 5, 1826, is stated, in the official returns, at five millions thirty thousand five hundred and twenty two yards. The amount of the exports of the same article, from Great Britain to all parts of the world in the same year, was 13,801,251 yards.

Great Indian Walk.—Some interesting reminiscences of the early history of Pennsylvania have lately been published in the interior of that State. It is related that Thomas Penn, who came over to make a settlement in Pennsylvania in 1732, contracted with Teedyuscung and some others whom the Indians said had no right to sell for a certain sum, the Indian title to all the land to be taken off by a parallel of latitude from any point, as far as the best of three men could walk in a day, between sunrise and sunset, from a certain chestnut tree, at or near Bristol, in a north-west direction. Great care was used to select the most capable for such a walk. The choice fell on James Yeates, a native of Bucks, a tall, slim man, of much agility and speed of foot. Second, Solomon Jennings, a yankee, a remarkably stout and strong man. Third, Edward Marshall, a native of Bucks, a noted hunter, chain carrier, &c. a large, heavy set, and strong boned man. The day was appointed and the champions notified. The people collected at what they thought the first twenty miles, on Durham road, to see them pass. First came Yeates, stepping as light as a feather, accompanied by T. Penn and attendants on horse back. After him, but out of sight, came Jennings, with strong and steady steps; and not far behind, Edward Marshall, apparently careless, swinging a hatchet in his hand, and eating a biscuit—bets ran in favor of Yeates.

Marshall took biscuits to support his stomach, and carried a hatchet to swing in his hands alternately, that the action in his arms should balance that in his legs—as he was fully determined to beat the others or die in the attempt. He said he first saw Yeates in descending Durham creek, and gained on him. There he saw Yeates sitting on a log very tired—presently he fell off, and gave up the walk. Marshall kept on, and before he reached the Lehigh, overtook and passed Jennings—waded the river at Bethlehem, hurried on faster and faster by where Nazareth stands, to the Wind Gap. That was as far as the path had been marked for them to walk on, and there was waiting the collection of people to see if any of the three would reach it by sunset. He only halted for the Surveyor to give him a pocket compass, and started again. Three Indian runners were sent after him to see if he walked it fair, and how far he went. He then passed to the right of Poconia mountain, the Indians finding it difficult to keep him in sight, till he reached Still Water—and he would have gone a few miles further but for the water: There he marked a tree, witnessed by three Indians.—The distance he walked between sun and sun, not being on a straight line, and about thirty miles of it through the woods, was estimated to be from 119 to 120 miles. He thus won the great prize, which was five pounds in money and five hundred acres of land any where in the purchase.

It is added that James Yeates, who led the way for the first thirty miles or more, was quite blind when taken out of Durham Creek, and lived but three days afterwards. Solomon Jennings did not hold out but a few years. Edward Marshall lived and died on Marshall's island, opposite Tinicum township, in the Delaware, aged about ninety years. He was a great hunter, and fortunately made a more productive walk than he did for Thomas Penn; for he found a rich silver mine, that rendered him and his family connections affluent, yet he carried the secret, where it was, out of the world with him.

The Springs.—The Saratoga Sentinel of the 22d ult. states, that the arrivals, during the previous few days, had been very numerous. From eight to nine thousand strangers are said to have visited the springs during the season. The present number at the several hotels is about 1,000. The Sentinel gives an idea of the amount of travelling to and from Saratoga Spa, by stating that on Thursday morning there were 32 post coaches and hacks standing before the doors of the principal hotels, nearly all of which had arrived the evening previous, and all departed that morning, in various directions.

SPIDER SILK.—A French Nobleman who had cultivated the growth of Spiders (as an improvement on the Silk Worm) directed a pair of hose to be made from the silk produced by the Spiders.—These hose were worn by the Duchess of Burgundy at the French Court; and her Grace was nothing loth to exhibit a fine article covered with a silk much finer than any other. The experiment proved that the silk of the Spider was not only finer but stronger.—It is cultivated at much less expense than that of the silk worm.—Those who have witnessed the tenacity with which a spider's web, in which flies and even beetles are caught, holds the captives may readily conceive of its strength.

There are many dogs that never killed their own mutton; but very few who, having began, have stopped. And there are many women who have never intrigued, & many men who have never gamed; but those who have done either but once, are very extraordinary animals, and more worthy of a glass case when they die, than half the exotics in the museum.—*Lacon.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1826.

The subjoined is the amount of gold found near this place in one week. The statement was handed to us by Mr. Hyams, Silversmith, who was employed to flux it, and exhibits the number of pennyweights of pure gold.

At M'Comb's plantation, 267 pwt. 16 grs.
At Rudisill's 352 pwt.

Total, 619

The value of which, at 87½ cts. a pennyweight, is \$542.20; making, it will be admitted, a pretty good week's work, and sufficiently indicating the richness of the veins.

It should be stated, that Maj. McComb's mine was worked at only a part of the week, say four days; and then only four hands employed.

The last Warrenton Reporter states, that the public alarm in that quarter, from an apprehended scarcity, has much subsided; and that any further public proceedings, to provide against it, are deemed unnecessary. At one period, serious cause for alarm existed, in many parts of the state; but the prospect has since materially changed. The corn crops will turn out much better than was anticipated, at least in this quarter of the state. In this county, although some will not make half a crop, yet the crops of others are unusually good; and we think it a safe calculation, taking the whole county, that the crop will be an average one.

We learn from the Greensborough Patriot, of the 30th ult. that the Grand Jury of Guilford county, the week previous, presented a Juror for being intoxicated in the Jury Box: the court fined him fifty dollars, but agreed to reduce it to one dollar at the next term, if he should then prove that he had kept sober in the interval. This is establishing a good precedent; and we wish that in every instance of the kind, the guilty person might receive a like punishment. The vice of intemperance is sweeping over the land like a pestilence, leaving in its track desolation, misery, and death; and if neither the exertions of the wise and good, nor public detestation and scorn, can arrest its desolating progress, we hope, that whenever it intrudes into the sanctuary of justice, the most summary and exemplary punishment will be inflicted.

Mr. Anderson, our minister to Colombia, died at Cartagena, on the 24th of July, on his way to attend the Congress at Panama. His death is much to be regretted. Mr. Randolph expressed the very charitable wish, that the climate would give a good account of our ministers to the Panama Congress; and it will doubtless be a matter of rejoicing to him, that it is in one instance realized. The man who could utter such a wish, is not an object of envy, but of pity; and the heart which could harbor it, is as great a punishment as his worst enemy could wish him.

The elections in Kentucky have terminated in favor of the Old Guard System. It is to be hoped that the reign of law and order will now be re-established in this state; and that its citizens will have learnt, from melancholy experience, the danger, as well as the folly, of entrusting power to men destitute of principle, and who,

"Pretending public good, to serve their own," will hesitate at no means to accomplish their purposes. To such men, the constitution forms no barrier, as the history of Kentucky, for a few years past, fully testifies: law, and the forms of law, were disregarded, and the whole state thrown into anarchy. Violence and crime prevailed to a fearful extent; assassinations and murders became almost every-day occurrences; the bonds of society were nearly sundered, and the people reduced to a state of nature, in which each one becomes his own avenger.—The melancholy example of this state should teach us to frown indignantly on selfish partisans and heartless demagogues, who seek notoriety in promoting discord and disaffection, and stir up excitement and tumult, in order to ride on the whirlwind of popular passion into power and office. To them, tranquility has no charms, because it is the grave of their ambition. They are not the men whom the people, on calm reflection, would entrust with the management of their affairs; and it is only in the midst of excitement, when reason and reflection are dethroned, and passion usurps their place, that they can hope for success.

When government is well administered, and its different departments move harmoniously in

their proper orbits, it can be of no advantage to the great body of the people, to bring about a change. To seek a change, under such circumstances, would be to the benefit of the few, not of the many; would be producing a contest for men, not for measures or principles; and from which the people could derive no advantage. It is their interest, therefore, to support their public servants in the honest and faithful discharge of their duties, and to discountenance unreasonable and factious opposition; because the inevitable result of this is to embarrass the government, and in many instances, to defeat the best measures, measures which the interest of the country imperiously demands. Unfounded prejudices also, are created, distrust and suspicion awakened in cases where confidence is due, and that harmony in society, which every good citizen should be anxious to promote, is disturbed and broken. Such a state of things would be propitious to the views of the ambitious and the designing, of those who seek the aggrandizement of themselves, even at the expense of their constituents, rather than the permanent interests of their country; but it would conduce, in no respect, to the public welfare; on the contrary, it would essentially injure it. If the people, then, regard their real interests, they will never encourage an opposition, which has its origin in the blasted hopes of a few ambitious individuals, be these individuals whom they may; but from such men, in whatever estimation they may have been previously held, they will at once withdraw their confidence.

Supreme Court.—An error in our statement of points of law resolved at the last Term, (says the Raleigh Register,) was not discovered until after the publication. It has been suggested, and we hasten to correct it. The position laid down in our report, should have been as follows:

State v. Allen and another.—Indictment for affray. Conviction as to one, acquittal as to the other. Judgment may be given against the defendant convicted as for an assault and battery. For an affray is but an aggravated mutual battery, and consequently includes the latter offence. Hence, when by the verdict, the circumstances of publicity and terror, are disaffirmed, the verdict may find the parties guilty of a simple mutual fighting, unaccompanied with this aggravation. If one of the defendants appear to have acted in self defence, though the circumstance of mutuality is negatived, as were in the last case stated those of publicity and terror, yet the battery charged upon the guilty defendant remains, and he may be convicted of that.

It is not invariably true that one person cannot alone be guilty of an affray.

We have been requested to state that the Synod of North-Carolina will meet in this place on the first Wednesday of November next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and continue its sessions until the next week.—Business of great importance being anticipated, the members, it is hoped, will be punctual in attending. The introductory sermon will be preached by the Rev. John B. Davis.

Fayetteville Tel.

On the 2d inst. at Orrington, Me. seventeen geese sitting in the road, were killed with lightning. There were no marks of the electric fluid on the ground.

A wild man has been caught in the woods near Haverhill, Mass. He refuses to live in society.

Sir Walter Scott has been appointed to the profitable office of king's printer for Scotland.

A man has been performing on the Jews harp before the king of England, and what is more deserving of notice, his majesty was in raptures.

A True Story.—The following has been communicated to us as a "fact-matter":

In a neighboring county, a widower who had acted the part of a brute and a tyrant to his wife, went, shortly after the demise of his spouse, to pay his respects to a buxom widow, who, like her suitor, had not the best reputation for suavity of manners and meekness of temper. The following dialogue ensued:

He—Well, Madam, I am come to see you.

Her—Well, you may just clear out again, for I'll have nothing to do with you. You needn't think to get me. You abused and whipt your first wife—and I know what kind of a fellow you are.

He—Yes, I did, and if I had you, I'd make you toe the trig—I'd give you a d—d good thrashing every time you deserved it.

Strange as it may appear, they were united in the "blissful bands of matrimony" in three days afterwards!

"Was ever woman in this humor woo'd,
"Was ever woman in this humor won?" SHAKES.
Ohio press.

SCURRILOUS.—This is a mightily fashionable word, and very convenient withal. Every thing that one cannot relish in a public print, however true in fact, or decent in phraseology, is scurrilous. A political hypocrite, whose perfidy must needs be exposed in a newspaper, *pro bono publico*, discovers his likeness, and throws it down with a curse upon the scurrilous editor.

Nantucket Inquirer.

The Paris papers relate that, near the precincts of *Guillotiere*, in Dauphiny, a physician of the place, returning on horseback from a visit to a patient in the country, journeyed at his usual and slow and quiet pace, when he was suddenly stopped by a female fantastically attired, who asked him for alms. He was about to give a little sum; but seeing her make an endeavor to draw something from her own pocket, he took the alarm, set off at a round trot, and had not proceeded many paces before a bullet whistled by his ears. The people of *Guillotiere* set out in pursuit of the amazon, and at length found her in a field of rye busied in exchanging her beggar's dress for the clothes of a lady.—She proved to be the Doctor's wife!

RETOUR.—An extravagant young man, who had no great character for courage, one day asked a miser what pleasure he found in amassing money and making no use of it. "The same sort of pleasure," replied the miser, "that you have in wearing a sword."

DIED.

Suddenly, in this place, on the 3d instant, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. *Jonas Cohen*, watch maker. Mr. C. was a native of the city of London. He emigrated to Charleston, S. C. in the year 1815, and in 1819, removed to this place, where he remained a citizen to the day of his death. In the discharge of social duties, Mr. C. was a kind friend and affectionate relative: his urban manners, upright conduct and honorable dealing, had secured the esteem of all who knew him. The writer of this brief obituary, long enjoyed his friendship, both in England and in the U. States; and while he regrets to say, that his death was hastened by indulgence in a habit which is, unhappily, too common, he cannot help sympathizing with his bereaved relatives for the irreparable loss they have sustained. Mr. Cohen has left an aged mother and two sisters in England, besides two brothers in this country.

COMMUNICATED.

In this county, on the 5th instant, Mr. *Ell Alexander*, aged about 60. He went to bed in usual health, and in the morning was found dead in his bed.

At his residence, in Lincoln county, on the 4th instant, *JOHN FULLENWIDER*, sen. aged 70 years, a highly esteemed and most useful citizen.

Artillerists Attend!

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. completely equipped in Summer Uniform.

By order of the Captain,
P. THOMPSON, O. Serg't.
Charlotte, Sept. 8, 1826.

Public Sale.

ON Friday, the 29th inst. will be sold, at the dwelling-house of Zenas Alexander, deceased, the following property, viz:—a Saw Mill and Grist Mill seat, including about fifteen acres of land; a tract of land of about 200 acres, three miles from Charlotte, on the west side of Beattie's Ford road, of a good quality and well timbered; a front and back lot in Charlotte, unimproved and handsomely situated; about thirty acres of land near Charlotte, joining the land of Wm. Rudisill, Samuel M'Combs and others; two negro women, stock of all kinds, with a variety of other articles. Also, above one hundred copies of the first volume of Wm. C. Davis' lectures on the New Testament. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock:—terms made known on the day of sale.

A. W. ALEXANDER, Ex'or.
Sept. 1, 1826. 41100

P. S. All persons indebted to the estate of Zenas Alexander, deceased, by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

A. W. A.

Notice.

THAT on Tuesday, the 19th of September next, there will be sold at Mount Mourne, the late residence of James H. Houston, dec'd. in the lower end of Iredeell county, the estate of said deceased, consisting of the following property: that is, a full Store of well assorted Goods, of every description common in country stores; a superior Cotton Gin and running works; also horses and cattle, and various other articles unnecessary to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, by

3199
W. L. DAVIDSON, Ex'tor.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. L. D.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, by note or account, in Mecklenburg county, are forbidden to pay them to any person except to my agent, Dr. Dunlap, or a lawful officer by him appointed. Similar notice was formerly given, and if necessary, will be attended to.

E. JENNINGS.
Aug. 28, 1826. 3199

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, on the 26th instant, the plantation on which he now lives, containing 150 acres, and lying on McMichael's creek. This plantation is equal to any one in Providence settlement; about 75 acres of it are cleared, and in excellent order.—The land is not inferior to any in the county, for corn and cotton; of which the crop on it at this time is sufficient evidence. A reasonable credit will be given for a part of the purchase money; but the terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale.

JACOB JULIEN.
September 2, 1826.—3199.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Poetry.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Lines on the death of Miss Anne Kirkpatrick.

Her spirit is gone!
Her body lies low!
My soul, sit in gloom!
My tears, ye may flow!

Dear daughter to me!
Thou can'st but be dear;
Nor can I but drop,
The sorrowful tear.

Dear sister to us!
Oh, would thou hadst liv'd!
Our souls had not sunk,
While sorely thus griev'd.

Dear friend, thou art gone!
Another, more kind,
More artless, and good,
Not soon will we find.

Thy tomb has been rear'd,
Thy body lies there;
And thither, in grief,
We oft will repair.

Thy walks we will trace,
Thy place of survey,
And call to our mind,
While mournful we stray,

Thy form, and thy face,
Thy words, and thy ways,
Which linger with us,
Nor time can erase.

And with thy freed soul,
When time is no more,
Our souls shall unite,
And talk fully o'er,

The scenes of this earth,
Its joys and its woes;
But most, how, through grace,
Triumphant we rose.

Farewell, dearest friend!
The time is at hand,
When yet we shall meet,
A heavenly band,

Our Father to see,
Each other to know,
And drink of the joys,
That endlessly flow!

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Our life is but moments of trouble and care,
Contrasted with seconds of bliss,
An hour of hope, with a month of despair,
A thinking and acting amiss.

Our peace is but discord—the world in a shell,
Where miniature rancour prevails;
Where jealousy, envy and hatred revel,
And equally balance the scales.

Our pleasures, a mixture of light and of shade,
No fashion or skill can improve;
Where blessings and wishes are often betray-
ed, And coldness is given for love.

But ah! how soon does this gloominess change,
When the heart becomes softened within;
When Satan subdued, is forbidden to range
The monarch of shame and of sin.

Our life is then happy, unruffled and calm,
Devoted to prayer and to praise;
And peace with the Saviour, like droppings
of Balm, Make pleasure the portion of days.

While none in perspective, increasingly
bright, Expands in the beams of the sun,
And merged at last, in the "fountain of light,"
Partakes of the glory begun.

EMILY.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

Southern Indians.—In a late New Orleans paper, some account was given of Indian Antiquities found at Petit Coquilles, in a mound of shells, supposed to be an ancient fortification. The N. Orleans Advertiser of the 13th ult. gives the following facts and opinions, which will be read with much interest.

"These remains are observed in various situations on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico, from the Rio del Norte to Espiritu Santo Bay, in Florida. In many places, perhaps, but a few miles distant from each other. These mounds are evidently thrown up by the sea. They all contain fragments of Indian pottery, and ornaments of the same kind of ware that is now manufactured by the Creek and Seminole Indians. It is of a very dark colour, and much thinner than the common pottery in use. It appears to be manufactured from a species of marl intermixed with fine gravel. The writer has in the course of his perambulations through the country, had frequent opportunities of observing these mounds, and in a number he has found uniformly broken utensils, ear ornaments, and flint arrow heads. At one place in Florida he observed immense quantities of flint hat-

chets and arrow heads, some of them appeared to have been left on the spot where they were but half manufactured. Large masses of flint, of every species of quality, were also there found in a state of nature.

These mounds, sometimes, are formed entirely of oyster shells, and others of small clam shells. The latter most frequently occur in Louisiana.—They have not been noticed higher up the Mississippi river than the termination of the high lands, near the Bayou Manchac. They rarely contain human bones, or are formed of more than of one species of shells.

The idea of their having been constructed by human means, and as places of defence, cannot be entertained, as they exist in positions generally commanded by other eminences, and a less degree of a military science than that which would be displayed in their construction, would easily teach the most untutored savage, that the position of such fortresses would render them untenable, when invested by an enemy—besides, in more than one instance, they have been observed in a state of progressive formation by the action of the surf on the sea shore.

Whether the broken pottery is indebted to the same cause for its existence in those situations, remains a doubt, but of this fact we are assured, that utensils perfectly similar are now manufactured by Indians residing in their neighborhood, who are known to have lived there more than two centuries, and from the low state of the arts among them, they could hardly be supposed to have preserved the knowledge of this manufacture through such an extent of time as must have elapsed from the period when these mounds were first formed, down to the present time.

The shell hammocks, so called, abounding on the coast of Florida, are indebted to these mounds of shells for their superior fertility. They mostly arise from the pine woods, the growth of timber upon them is generally oak and hickory. Live oak trees of the largest size are frequently found growing out of the mounds, which must have existed there for ages. The shells are uniformly disposed in strata, and under different stages of decomposition.

In one case large masses of mineral coal and asphaltum have been found enclosed in the mound. In regard to the broken pottery, it may be observed that the aborigines might have been attracted to those places for a residence, in consequence of their superior fertility, and for the advantages of fishing, and as their culinary utensils had become useless, they were distributed among their dwellings, which were probably on the mounds in consequence of its dry and airy position. At this time they have no tradition respecting them, nor do they regard them with any particular attention. They have clear historical traditions respecting their own origin in the country where they now reside. One fact may serve to throw some light on the subject of the formation of those mounds. It is to be observed that the sea coast of the Gulf of Mexico from the Bay of St. Bernard in the Province of Texas, to Cape St. Blass in Florida, is visited by only one tide every 24 hours; at other places there are ocean tides, and these mounds only extend on the coast for that distance. This fact is accounted for by various solutions, but it may be observed that one tide every 24 hours, would evidently cause more alluvion to be deposited by the sea, and bring shells, as well as other substances, from greater depths in the ocean to the sea shore.

The fact of human bones being deposited in those places, may be accidental. It is well known that the Indians, like the ancient Hebrews, uniformly choose the highest convenient places for their cemeteries, and as near their residence as possible, and upon their migration, are careful to remove the remains of their ancestors with them. This is only one point of the great analogical resemblance between these people. There is hardly a circumstance narrated in the sacred volume between the period of the deluge and the dispersion of the tribes of Israel, of which they have not a tradition, bearing some resemblance or other to it. I speak now more particularly of the Indians of Florida and Louisiana, who are evidently of Mexican origin, dispersed by the Spaniards after the conquest of that country."

Superstitions of New-England.—In that almost insulated part of the state of Massachusetts, called *Old Colony* or *Plymouth County*, and particularly in a small village adjoining the shire town, there may be found the relics of many old customs and superstitions, which would be amusing, at least to the antiquary. Among others of less serious cast, there was, fifteen years ago, one which, on account of its peculiarity and its consequence, I beg leave to mention.

It is well known to those who are acquainted with that section of our country, that nearly one half of its inhabitants die with the consumption, occasioned by the chilly humidity of their atmosphere, and the long prevalence of easterly winds. The inhabitants of the village (or town as it is there called,) to which I allude, were peculiarly exposed to this scourge; and I have seen, at one time, one in every fifty of its inhabitants gliding down to the grave with all the certainty which characterises this insidious foe of the human family.

There was, fifteen years ago, and is perhaps at this time, an opinion prevalent among the inhabitants of this town, that the body of a person who had died of a consumption, was by some supernatural means, nourished in the grave from the body of some one living member of the family; and that, during the life of this person, the body retained, in the grave, all the fullness and freshness of life and health.

This belief was strengthened by the circumstance, that whole families frequently fell a prey to this terrible disease.

Of one large family in this town, consisting of fourteen children, and their venerable parents, the mother and the youngest son only remained—the rest, within a year of each other, had died of the consumption.

Within two months from the death of the thirteenth child, an amiable girl of about 16 years of age, the bloom which characterized the whole of this family, was seen to fade from the cheek of the last support of the heart-smitten mother, and his broad flat chest was occasionally convulsed by that powerful deep-toned cough, which attends the consumption in our Atlantic states.

At this time, as if to snatch one of this family from an early grave, it was resolved by a few of the inhabitants of the village to test the truth of this tradition which I have mentioned, and which the circumstances of this afflicted family seemed to confirm. I should have added, that it was believed that if the body, thus unnaturally nourished in the grave, should be raised and turned over in the coffin, its depredation upon the survivor would naturally cease. The consent of the mother being obtained, it was agreed that four persons, attended by the surviving and complaining brother, should, at sunrise the next day, dig up the remains of the last buried sister. At the appointed hour they attended in the burying yard, and having with much exertion removed the earth, they raised the coffin and placed it upon the ground; then, displacing the flat lid, they lifted the covering from her face, and discovered what they had indeed anticipated, but dreaded to declare. Yes, I saw the visage of one who had been long the tenant of a silent grave, lit up with the brilliancy of youthful health. The cheek was full of dimpling, and a rich profusion of hair shaded her cold forehead, while some of its richest curls floated upon her unconscious breast. The large blue eye had scarcely lost its brilliancy, and the living fullness of her lips seemed almost to say, "loose me, and let me go."

In two weeks the brother, shocked with the spectacle he had witnessed, sunk under his disease. The mother survived scarcely a year; and the long range of sixteen graves is pointed out to the stranger as an evidence of the truth of the belief of the inhabitants.

The following lines we written on a recollection of the above shocking scene:

I saw her, the grave-sheet was round her,
Months had passed since they laid her in clay;
Yet the damps of the tomb could not wound
her,

The worms had not seiz'd on their prey.

O! fair was her cheek, as I knew it,
When the rose all its colors there brought;
And that eye,—did a tear then bedew it?
It gleam'd like the herald of thought.

She bloom'd, though the shroud was around
her;

Her locks o'er her cold bosom wave,
As if the stern monarch had crown'd her

The fair speechless queen of the grave.

But what lends the grave such a lustre?

O'er her cheek what such beauty had shed?

His life-blood, who bent there, had nurs'd her:

The living was food for the dead!

Children, like grown persons, are rendered more liable to disease and mortality by the single circumstance of eating too much, than any or twenty others in the annals of Death; and the younger they are, the more likely they are to suffer from ignorant treatment. The universal prejudice in favour of eating too much, and of pampering and stuffing children into the sort of appearances which is commonly called "fine," but which is nothing better than a disposition to fever—(as apothecaries, soon make all parties feel to their cost) is a remarkable instance of the passions of mankind in substituting themselves for a good principle, and agreeing to puff and swagger down objection. One of the wisest men of his age—the American Franklin—after an experience of nearly a century, gave it as his opinion, that twelve-twentieths of the diseases of mankind were caused by over eating.

When a man happens to be unfortunate in business, his friends too often desert him, and frequently heap sly slanders upon the character he may have previously enjoyed. It is the weakness of human nature to be thus prone to destroy even a friend as soon as he becomes an object of compassion.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

Oh that my enemy would—Take a Newspaper.

"John! Oh John!—do you hear? run to neighbour Liberal's and ask him if he will oblige me by the loan of the morning's paper, a few moments, just to look at the shipnews and advertisements."

"That's just what I said yesterday morning, daddy, when I went to borrow the paper, and you know you kept it two hours and he was obliged to send for it."

Well, then say something else to him, John, do you hear, John? and give my compliments, John, do you hear?

"Yes, daddy." (Exit and returns.)

"Well, John, have you got the paper."

"No, daddy, neighbour Liberal is walking about the room waiting for Mr. Newsmonger to finish reading the Louisiana Advertiser, or Mr. Longwind to drop the Gazette, which he has got almost asleep over."

"But is not the Argus and Mercantile Advertiser come?"

"Yes, daddy, but Mr. Neitherside is reading one, and Mr. Scribelerus is laughing over that funny piece he told you he was going to have published in the "Mirror," and I believe he has read it twenty times over."

"This is provoking! I wonder why they don't take the papers themselves, and no the troubling their neighbours."

"Why don't you take a paper, daddy?"

"Why—why—if I did I never could get a chance to see it. An impertinent set of spongers!—go again, John.—There must be one out of four liberated, and I know it will give neighbour Liberal pleasure to gratify me only for a moment."

"Well, John, what success?"

"Can't get a paper, daddy, Mr. Liberal has got the Mercantile Advertiser away from Mr. Scribelerus, and Mr. Dolittle is looking over his shoulder while he reads it, and he'll want it next."

"This is beyond all bearing; it is now 7 o'clock, and I suppose I must wait 'till after breakfast before I can get the news, and who the d—l (in a violent passion) would give a sumaker to read a newspaper after breakfast.—Do you hear, John, go again, John, and wait 'till one or the other of the papers is out of the hands of these infernal gormandizing monopolizers, and be sure to catch it, John, and then tell Mr. Liberal that I will return it instantly—do you hear, John?"

"Yes, Daddy." (Exit)—(Enter Swallow.)

"Good morning neighbour Eagernoo—any thing new?"

"New! fire and faggots, I have sent a dozen times to Liberal there, to request the loan of his paper, only for a moment, and he has the impertinence to refuse me."

"Refuse you?"

"Not exactly refuse me, but he permits such fellows as Longwind, Neitherside, Scribelerus, and Newsmonger, to pore over them for hours, not only (through a mistaken courtesy) depriving himself, but his neighbors, from getting early intelligence of what is passing in the world."

"My goodness!—be they reading 'em now?"

"Yes" (sighing)

"Well, that's abominable! Why don't you take a Noospaper yourself?"

"Why don't you take one? you are always inquiring after "Noos," as you call it."

"Why, I did take one, but the printers don't leave it at my house any more, 'cause I hacketed about the price, and wood'n't pay him."

"That's a good reason for the printer, if it is none for you. Well, John, did you get the paper."

"No, daddy, just as that Mr. Neitherside was done, in come Mr. Hookit and Mr. Knabit, and I came back."

"Confound my ill luck!—go back, do you hear? and ask Mr. Liberal if he will be kind enough—do you hear? kind enough to lend me any northern paper he may have, or if he has not one, ask him to lend me yesterday's paper again, or the day before, or the day before that, or last Saturday's or, do you hear? any of the last week's papers, do you hear?"

"Yes, daddy."

"I am determined on going right away and subscribe for a noospaper: I will not be so pestered with the trouble of borrowing from unaccommodating neighbors."

"You are right, Mr. Eagernoo, the printers only ax five dollars right down, and then you have a whole year to pay 't'other five dollars in, and then you can dispute the bill, and they will send the noospaper three months after that afore

it is settled—they folks what brings the paper always throws it into a what had taken it, never thinking the subscriber is done over."

"Here comes John—well John, have you got the paper? "No, daddy, the neighbors borrowed all the old papers, and Miss Parrot sent to get the morning papers as soon as they were done with."

"The devil she did—then I may hang up my fiddle 'till sundown, for when she begins to read 'tis from alpha to omega. Give me my hat, John, do you hear? Never mind breakfast; neighbor Swallow, will you accompany me to the printing office? I will subscribe immediately; five dollars did you say? I will give twenty five before I would suffer such impertinence. If I lend my paper, I wish I may be—"

VANDERLYN, THE PAINTER.

When Aaron Burr was in his zenith, he happened to be travelling, somewhere in the western parts of New-York; and stopping one day at a tavern, he saw what he took to be a line engraving of uncommon vigour. He spoke of it to the landlord; and was not a little amazed, when the latter told him that it was a drawing made with a pen, by a stupid boy of his—an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, of whom he feared that he should never be able to make any thing. Burr sent for the boy and was so pleased with him that he tried to obtain him—but the master suspected some secret value in his apprentice and would not part with him, at last, on any terms. "Put a shirt in your pocket," said Col. Burr, in passing the boy, "come to New-York, when you can get a chance, and ask for Aaron Burr,—he will take care of you."

Some time had passed, and Col. Burr had forgotten the incident, when one morning as he was sitting at breakfast, in came a strange looking boy, and as he approached plucked out a bundle from his pocket and gave it to him. The Col. was not a little amused to find it a shirt. Here began the acquaintance, and here the eminence of Vanderlyn; and heaven so ordered it, that when Col. Burr, the Julius Caesar of our country, was in the wane, Vanderlyn, who had just left Paris, warm with favour, and rich with all that makes life comfortable, encountered him in his desolation—and in his turn ministered to the necessities of his benefactor. *Bost. Statesman.*

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.—Mr. Brougham is a thin and sallow complexioned man, strongly characterized by a convulsive movement of the nostrils. When irritated, the expression of his sarcasm is tremendous. His step in walking the streets is hurried and restless; his dress mean. Roscoe, the Liverpool historian, is tall and thin, with a stoop in the shoulders. Washington Irvine is gentlemanly and agreeable in his figure, with a very strong tendency to drowsiness when in company, or when walking; we have seen him ourselves dozing, while standing before Molteni's in Pall-Mall. The Duke of Wellington is tall, with a strong marked bronzed countenance; the warrior every inch. Edward Irving, the preacher, is also spare and thin, with a tremendous bushy beard, and highly popular whiskers. He carries the puritan with him in gait, voice and manner.

Sir W. Scott is a gray-headed, unassuming elderly man, with a slight limp, but not so much so as is supposed. Lockhart, his son-in-law, is a dandy in person as well as in literature; he is at present the editor of the Quarterly Review. Miss Edgeworth is a thin lady, with a voice sharp as the chirp of a cricket. Tom Moore is a short and round little gentleman, with a lively eye, and restless activity in his gait. In company, as we have met him at Longman's, his flow of animal spirits is more to be admired than his wit. Captain Morris was the first whose works incited him to perpetrate poetry on his own account. The Marquis of Anglesea is a fine commanding man, handsome and well-formed.

Mr. Scarlett, the barrister, is the very personification of good humour, fresh coloured and corpulent, with a delightful delivery. Mr. Canning is gentlemanly, and intellectual in person, with a classical cast of countenance, and noble contour of head.—Wilberforce is unostentatious in figure, but like the Marquis Wellesley, commanding both in voice and oratory.—Kean, the actor, is vulgar and plebeian in his address and person, with nothing to redeem him but his fine intellectual eye, whose expression is restless and versatile. Cobbett is an orthodox English farmer in appearance, rather corpulent, but with an intelligent countenance. Mr. Peel is a gentleman in gait, person and address.

A strong proof of Filial Affection.—An Irishman, swearing the peace against his three sons, thus concluded his affidavit:—"and this deponent further saith, that the only one of his children who showed him any real filial affection was his youngest son, Lary, for he never struck him when he was down."

Fielding mentions a clergyman who preferred punch to wine, for this orthodox reason, that the former was a liquor *no* where spoken against in scripture!